

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

NEW SERIES, NO. 25. VOL. 3.

TERMS

OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.
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[BY AUTHORITY.]



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]

AN ACT supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas County, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as, in his judgment, the interests of the United States, and the parties concerned, may require for the purpose of carrying into full and complete effect the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the intentions of Congress, as expressed in said act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the District of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be held on the following days, instead of the times herefore established by law, that is to say: At Eden-ton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October, at Newbern, in and for the District of Pamlico, on the Thirteenth day next after the third Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, on the fourth Monday of April and October.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, process, and other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall be now pending in any of the District Courts of the District of North Carolina, as herefore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for this purpose," passed fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifteenth section of the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty to which this is a supplement, shall be so construed as to extend the provisions of said section as well to public open spaces as to public squares or reservations.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

AN ACT altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court for Washington County, in the District of Columbia, shall, hereafter commence and be held, on the first Monday of December, and first Monday of May, in each year instead of the days now fixed by law; and the Circuit Court for the County of Alexandria, in the said District, on the first Monday of November, and the second Monday of April, instead of the days now fixed by law; and that all process whatsoever, now issued, or which may be issued, in the respective counties of Washington and Alexandria, in said District, returnable to the days respectively now fixed by law, for each of the said counties, shall be returnable, and returned on the days prescribed by this act; and causes, recognizances, pleas, and proceedings, civil and criminal, returnable to, and depending before, the said Courts, at the respective times of holding the same, as heretofore established, shall be returned, and continued, in the same counties, respectively, in the same manner as if the said causes, recognizances, pleas, and proceedings, had been regularly returned or continued to the said respective times appointed by this act for holding the said Courts.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]

AN ACT to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the District of Ohio, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall hereafter be held on the second Monday of July, and the fourth Monday of December, in each year; and the District Court of the United States, in and for said District, shall hereafter be held on the Mondays next succeeding the time herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court; and all suits and matters of every kind returnable to, or pending in, either of the said Courts, shall be held to be returnable and continued to the terms of said Courts herein provided for.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 61.]

AN ACT declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of Land in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sales of land lying in Monroe County, in the State of Mississippi, which have been sold at the Land offices of Huntsville, and Tuscaloosa, since the thirtieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, are hereby legalized and declared valid, as though made at the proper Land offices; and that patents issued for them in the same manner as for other lands sold at the Land offices at Huntsville and Tuscaloosa.

Approved, May 20, 1826.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS

AN ACT to aid certain Indians of the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will give to each warrior of the nation of Creek Indians, who shall at any time within two years, remove to the west of the Mississippi, according to article six, in the treaty made and concluded at Washington City on the 26th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between the United States and the Creek Indians, one rifle gun and ammunition, a butcher knife, one blanket, one brass kettle, and one beaver trap; and shall further aid them with provisions on the way and with transportation across the Mississippi river, and other streams; and furnish them with provisos for their support for one year after their arrival in the country which may be set apart for them to the westward of the territory of Arkansas or State of Missouri; and the United States will pay to all such emigrants, the actual value of all the improvements left by them, and which are of a nature to add to the real value of the land, which is to be ascertained by a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose, and paid for as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the agent to be appointed to accompany and reside with the aforesaid emigrating Creeks, according to article eight of the treaty last aforesaid, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be delivered to the said agent, in each and every year, a fair and full proportion of all the annuities heretofore stipulated to be paid to the Creek Indians, according to the number of emigrants who may remove; and to enable the Government to divide the annuities fairly, the agent shall make annual returns of the whole number of such emigrants; and the amount to be paid, under the ninth article of the Treaty aforesaid, may be extended to any number of emigrants over & above three thousand persons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of making known the beneficial objects of the Government, and for carrying into effect the objects of this act, the agent to be appointed to reside with the emigrating Creeks, shall have full liberty, for the space of two years, to go among the Indians of the Creek nation, and explain to them the policy of the Government, and to give to such individuals, families, and parties, as may determine from time to time, all the aids which are contemplated by this act; and shall designate a proper place at which the emigrants may cross the Mississippi river; and shall establish depots of provisions at one or more places, under the care of suitable persons, to support them on their march.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of carrying this act into effect. Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 62.]

AN ACT to allow the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any goods, wares, and merchandise, which lawfully might be transported to or from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Port Penn, Appoquinimink, New Castle, Christiana Bridge, Newport, or Wilmington, or to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras River, shall, and may be lawfully transported to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and shall be subject to all the provisions, regulations, limitations, and restrictions, existing in the case of goods, wares, and merchandise, transported by any of the routes before mentioned.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]

AN ACT to enable the President of the United States to hold a Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of treating with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians for the purpose of extinguishing their titles to lands within the limits of the State of Mississippi. The said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of negotiating said Treaty on the part of the United States, the President shall, and he is hereby authorized to appoint Commissioners after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress or at an earlier period, if practicable, and to fix their compensation, so as not to exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services. Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT to regulate the summoning of Grand Juries, in the District Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States shall not issue a process to summon or cause to be returned to any session of the said Courts, a Grand Jury, unless by special order of the District Judge.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of Land in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sales of land lying in Monroe County, in the State of Mississippi, which have been sold at the Land offices of Huntsville, and Tuscaloosa, since the thirtieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, are hereby legalized and declared valid, as though made at the proper Land offices; and that patents issued for them in the same manner as for other lands sold at the Land offices at Huntsville and Tuscaloosa.

Approved, May 20, 1826.

(PUBLIC—No. 66.) AN ACT appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from the Chattohoochie to Line Creek in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the repair of the Post Road in the Indian country between the Chattohoochie and Line Creek, in the State of Alabama, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, and that it be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

(PUBLIC—No. 67.)

AN ACT to perpetuate the evidence relating to the sale of dwelling houses, lots, and lands, for the non-payment of direct taxes due the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the repair of the Post Road in the Indian country between the Chattohoochie and Line Creek, in the State of Alabama, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, and that it be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

(PUBLIC—No. 68.)

AN ACT to allow compensation to such witnesses on the part of the United States, as may be imprisoned to compel their attendance in Court, on account of their inability to give security in a recognisance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Marshals for the several Districts and Territories for the United States be authorized to pay such persons as may have been, or shall hereafter be, imprisoned on account of inability to give security in a recognisance for their attendance as witnesses on behalf of the United States the same sum, for each day's imprisonment, as is provided by law for witnesses actually attending Court under process. Provided the said allowance be first fixed and certified by the proper Judge, as in case of jurors.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

(PUBLIC—No. 69.)

AN ACT authorizing the importation of Statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington Monument Association, in Massachusetts, be, and are hereby authorized to import into the United States, from the city of Loudon, a Statue of Washington, free of duty; and that the Merchants' Exchange Company of the city of New York, be and they are hereby authorized to import into the United States for the use of the new Exchange Building, in the city of New York, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

(PUBLIC—No. 70.)

AN ACT authorizing the importation of Statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington Monument Association, in Massachusetts, be, and are hereby authorized to import into the United States, from the city of Loudon, a Statue of Washington, free of duty; and that the Merchants' Exchange Company of the city of New York, be and they are hereby authorized to import into the United States for the use of the new Exchange Building, in the city of New York, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

(PUBLIC—No. 71.)

AN ACT for improving certain harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers, therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be appropriated for the use of the several Districts and Territories for the improvement of the harbours and rivers, and the navigation of the same, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six: 14 h March, 1826.

2. An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States. 18th January, 1826.

3. An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York. 1st Feb, 1826.

4. An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian. 1st February, 1826.

5. An act to amend "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida. 1st Feb, 1826.

6. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands herefore appropriated for the use of schools in that state. 1st February, 1826.

7. An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress. 3d March, 1826.

8. An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis. 3d March, 1826.

9. An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. 3d March, 1826.

10. An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. 3d March, 1826.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six: 14 h March, 1826.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six: 14 h March, 1826.

13. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes. 14th March, 1826.

14. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent fund arising from the sales of public lands. 14th March, 1826.

15. An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six: 23d March, 1826.

16. An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

From the Frankfort Argus.

SUBSTANCE of the evidence on the Trial of Jerome O. Beauchamp for the murder of Solomon P. Sharp.

ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER.

[CONCLUDED.]

Thomas Beauchamp, the father of the prisoner, stated, that he saw his son at Franklin on the 10th October. On the 11th his son borrowed his Deerborn to take his mother-in-law over to Warren county, and returned it on the 14th.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness did not recollect giving Capt. Bradburn a letter from his son, but had heard he had one. Witness asked him what he was summoned to prove? He replied, to prove that he had heard his son miscall John W. Covington, and expressed great unwillingness to go. He said he had told it to Lowe as a secret, and had mentioned it in the presence of Allen, who told it and got him into the scrape. Witness told him he would not go unless he was attached and the money paid to bear his expenses.

The prisoners counsel produced the copy of a record from a justice of the peace in Warren county, of a warrant which had issued against Beauchamp on the 13th of October, and was executed and returned on the same day.

Elijah M. Covington stated, that B. had frequently got copies of surveys from his office, made in the name of John W. Covington. He could not tell whether B. was well acquainted with the name but his books are full of it &c.

Mr. Duncan said, there were many rails about his well with marks on them, some of which have been there these three years; but the rail shown him by Mills as the one which Mr. Darby said he noticed while conversing with Beauchamp, was put there in the spring of 1825; and the notch, he thought, was not more than three or at farthest not more than six months old, for which he gave his reasons. Beauchamp had taught school in that neighborhood in 1821 or 2. He did not remember that he had been at his house since, except once in the latter part of October last, to purchase a Deerborn. B. then said, he told the people he was going to remove to the purchase, but observed, by God when he got started he believed he should land in Missouri. B.'s sister married his wife's brother and he married Hammond's sister.

Mr. Mills said, about the last of February or first of March last, he was introduced to Mr. Darby, in Franklin. He had been at home about half an hour when Mr. Darby rode up and told him that he was going to Mr. Duncan's and would be happy if witness would go with him. When they got to Duncan's well, Mr. Darby began to turn over the rails on the side of the well next to Franklin and to examine them. After a while he went to the other side of the well, and turning a rail there, pointed out a notch which he said he had cut while conversing with B. The dust under the ends of the rail induced witness to think it might have laid there some time. He was five or six feet off on his horse and then thought the notch might be a year, or 13 months, or two years old. Witness has been there since and shewed it to Mr. Duncan, who thought the rail had not been there so long. He then examined the notch carefully, and took a chip out of it, from which he was induced to think it was not very old. He did not think it was 18 months old, and gave reasons for it; but spoke with hesitation. Darby first examined on the north side of the well; this notch was on the south side; D. said he at first thought it was on the north side. It was on the next panel south of the trough &c.

Mr. Chamberlain was again called, and stated, that Mr. Darby said in the morning before he went to Duncan's, that he could find the notch cut by him while talking with B. and wanted witness to go with him; but he did not.

Monday, May 22d.

Thomas Beauchamp stated, that in March 1825 he commenced a speculation in lands south of Walker's line; that sometime after, the prisoner handed him four plats and certificates, with a request that he would return them to the Register's office; that he would examined them, and delivered them over to Elias W. Smith, his partner, who was to return them and pay the fees. Papers were handed to witness, which he believed were the same he had received from the prisoner.

Jerome Beauchamp stated, that William Smith came to his house in October last and asked when witness would come to Frankfort, and was answered, at the commencement of the session of the Legislature. He said, his brother Elias had been up last summer, and had left some plats and certificates belonging to J. O. Beauchamp, and requested witness to call by and fetch them. Witness called; but Mr. Smith was not at home, and the papers could not be procured. He came here, heard the dreadful news of Col. Sharp's murder, and that this young man was suspected. He talked with Scott and the Register, and concluded that the object of the prisoner's visit here might be to look after these papers. On returning home, he received a letter from the young man, requesting him to come to Frankfort and see that he had justice done him. He got the papers and came to Frankfort with a determination to see him out if he were innocent. He kept the papers until the examining court, and lest he should forget them, he had taken a memorandum of them. On enquiry, it was found that the Register had received them but as Smith had not the money to pay the fees, had scratched out the entries.

Mr. Montgomery saw Beauchamp at Vaughn's the morning after Col. Sharp's murder, where he stopped to get breakfast. B. as he walked into the dining room, told of the murder of Col. Sharp, of which he spoke as horrible or doleful news. Witness asked who had done it? B. said he had left town early, and did not hear that any one was suspected, or learn the particulars. Witness did not believe it, not on account of B.'s manner, but on account of the improbable character of the news itself. He understood that B. mentioned it at breakfast also. On enquiry of Mr. Hickerson, who knew Es' family, witness was told that whatever he said was true. Witness presumed it was out of the way from Bloomfield to Frankfort, to come thro' Lawrenceburg.

Mr. —— Brown saw B. at his house in Bardstown, on Tuesday morning after the murder. The family had just risen from breakfast when B. came in. He told them of the horrid murder of Col. Sharp. He was asked to stay to breakfast, and said he was in a hurry; that he did not wish time taken to get any thing warm for him, &c. He however sat an hour or so; the biscuits were baked, as his wife informed him, after B. came. Witness' wife's father was half brother to prisoner's father, as he understood. B. was at his house four years ago. Witness knew not that there was any thing peculiar in his voice.

John B. Brown said, that Beauchamp arrived at his house in Bloomfield, on Monday evening about dark. After he had gone in and the usual compliments had passed, witness asked him the news. He told of the murder of Col. Sharp in reply. It was late in the evening, when he came, and he started soon in the morning. He at first ordered his horse fed in the morning, and then countermanded it, observing that he would go on to Col. Brown's in Bardstown, to breakfast. It rained a little, and he said he must ride, rain or no rain, and spoke of preparations he had made to move to Missouri. B. came out of his room with his waistcoat in his hand, and witness' little daughter observing his dirk, wanted to see it. B. took it out and gave it to her. There was a name on the dirk; but none on the scabbard. B. laid till the usual time of rising in the morning. Witness knew B. by his voice, be-

fore he saw him. B. had been at his house from one to three days in 1821 or 2, and in the neighborhood several weeks. He did not know that B. passed through Bloomfield on his way to Frankfort, but understood he had staid at Hobbs'. The road by Col. White's and Hackley's from Bloomfield to Frankfort, is generally preferred; there is not more than 3 or 4 miles difference in the roads; from Hobbs' the road by Col. White's is the nearest.

Charles Murphy saw Beauchamp on his way to Frankfort, 7 miles from Bloomfield and about two miles from Hobbs', a little before common breakfast time. Witness asked him to stay to breakfast, but he said he had breakfasted early at William Hobbs'. He enquired the road to Frankfort and the distance. Witness mentioned to him the different roads, told him it was about 35 miles, and asked him whether he expected to reach there that night. He said he was anxious to do so, that he might do his business early in the morning and reach Bloomfield on his way back the next night. B. was using a handkerchief while at witness' house, but had none on his head. Witness thinks he had one tied round his head when he went away, and that it was a spotted bandana handkerchief. Witness married Beauchamp's mother's sister.

J. B. Brown being again called, said he saw the key of Beauchamp's saddlebags tied to his dirk or scabbard.

Jerome Beauchamp being again called, said he road along the road by Murphy's on Monday, and the woods were on fire on this side of Murphy's for five or six miles. When he first arrived in Frankfort, they had gone after the prisoner. He proposed to Ben. Hardin, John Brown, and the principal men here, that Mrs. Sharp should be seated in a room with her children on one side and the Doctor on the other; that the prisoner should be brought in, and it should be thus ascertained whether Mrs. Sharp recognized him, & whether he could meet her without agitation. John Brown said, this would be an unfair experiment; that no person, however innocent, not himself even, could be brought into her presence under such circumstances, without agitation. Witness then proposed to the friends of the family, that a large number of strangers and citizens of Frankfort should be brought together into a room where Mrs. Sharp was, and the prisoner among them, that it might be ascertained whether Mrs. Sharp would recognize his voice among many strange voices. It was not done. He did not know whether he had ever mentioned this to Dr. Sharp.

Thomas Carroll said, that he had never in his life said one word to Darby about Beauchamp; that he did not know, until since the murder, that there was such a man as B. in existence; that when he first heard of the murder, he supposed it had been committed by a son of Jerome Beauchamp; that he never saw the prisoner until last Thursday morning; that B.'s father had asked him to go to the jail and see whether he recognized his son, witness did so, and is satisfied he never saw him before. Witness was at Hardin Court in June; but left Elizabethtown on the 23d of June, and did not return, as he thinks, until the 25th of August.

Jesse Lane stated, that in a conversation with Beauchamp, in February 1825, relative to certain surveys, the latter had called one of them John W. Covington's survey.

Mr. Work had been introduced to Beauchamp in the spring of 1822, and became very intimate with him. In 1823, he commenced the study of the Law, and they read on together. The intercourse between them was constant until B. went to Frankfort to live. He never heard B. threaten Col. Sharp; on the contrary, it was his impression he had heard him speak highly of him. He had heard another man of high standing, say, that he had threatened Col. Sharp's life, and that if he met him in the road at the time, he should have shot him. This was said to him since the murder. He knew nothing peculiar in B.'s voice.

Capt. Bradburn was again called, and stated that he had told B. on the Sunday before he started for Frankfort, that there was a warrant of bastardy out against him; that he thought the parties were seeking undue advantages of him, and advised him to keep out of the way and get a friend to do his business; that B. said he would stay and do his own business, but finally said he would consider of it. The child, on account of which this warrant had issued, was born 12 or 18 months before. B. told him to have his wagon ready on Thursday, as he wished to start the next Sunday.

Thomas Beauchamp was again called, and stated that his son was at his house the day after he obtained information of the warrant from Capt. Bradburn, and told him of it. Witness advised him to deliver himself up, but as he refused to do that, witness advised him to keep out of the way.

Mr. Work was again called, and said that from general report, Col. Sharp had many enemies in the Green River country. In reply to a question from a Jurymen, he said he had never seen the name of the man who told him he had threatened Sharp's life, in the public prints.

Judge Robt. Trimble gave a description of the handkerchief, and was of opinion that what was said to be blood upon it, was not fresh blood, but had been there sometime. It had not the redness of fresh blood, but looked much as if some person had wiped their nose upon it after it had been bleeding, &c.

Gen. E. M. Covington was again called, and said he had often conversed with Beauchamp, and never heard him speak disrespectfully of Col. Sharp. Sharp had many enemies in that country—mostly political, made by his vote upon the compensation bill; some he had made in his practice as a lawyer. He had held up Col. Sharp to B. as a man who had raised himself by industry and perseverance. B. knew that he was Col. Sharp's friend.

Geo. M. Bibb was again called, and said that the track he had measured in the garden was the track of the assassin. It was the impression of his mind, that it was the track of the assassin or some one aiding him.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and said Darby expressed to him a wish not to be called on as a witness; but said he wished the threats of Beauchamp to be established by other testimony. He did not recollect whether Darby told him what Carroll had said or not. (Darby observed, he thought he did.) The blood on the handkerchief and night shirt was of the same character. The wound was through the fat at the bottom of the stomach, and the blood that came from it was not so deep a colour as if the weapon had struck a large blood vessel. It was 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday night, that the messengers started after Beauchamp.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TO THE PART OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Gen. S. South said, the sun was up when Col. Taylor and himself passed along the alley, and the former found the handkerchief, of which he gave a description. Mr. Bibb was not there at the time. It was the opinion of those who examined both, and it was clearly his, that the blood on the handkerchief and the night shirt was of the same description.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and said he passed Mr. Bibb's in going to Mr. Bacon's and had been at Bacon's probably half an hour when sent for. Mrs. Reyburn was there. Persons were passing on him and her in a rapid gait.

William Allen was again called, and said he was slightly acquainted with Thomas Carroll, and had heard much said of him, although he had never heard any person speak of his credibility on oath. A majority of those whom he had heard speak of him, spoke of him as a dissipated, trifling sort of a man. He had heard this mostly in Elizabeth town. So far as he was acquainted with his general character, it is not good.

John Anderson was again called, and said he had

no personal acquaintance with Mr. Carroll; he had heard him spoken ill of by the Shakers; and had also heard him spoken in Tennessee in such terms as astonished him that such a man should be the brother of the Governor. He had heard nobody speak well of him.

William Lacey had seen Carroll at one or two Courts in Hardin County, and heard no person speak favorably of him. Witness was in the room of Mr. Darby, who spoke ill of him, and he enquired of one or two others, who did the same.

Col. R. Taylor said, his impression was that the sun was between half an hour, and an hour high, when he found the handkerchief. The blood on the handkerchief was like that on the night shirt. But the thrusts through the shirt did not seem to him to be precisely like those through the handkerchief. The latter appeared as if they might have been made with a dirk; the former with a Spanish knife. All were then under the impression that the murderer had entered at a door different from the true one. Mr. Bibb was not there when the handkerchief was found.

Here the evidence closed, and the argument commenced, progressed and terminated as heretofore stated in the Argus. At one time, we had thoughts of giving at least one speech of counsel on each side of this interesting trial, but the confessions of the prisoner, and other circumstances, render them less interesting, and have determined us not to do it.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, which left Liverpool on the 29th of April, arrived at New York on Monday evening. There is nothing in the foreign papers which adds to the information hitherto received on the subject of the fall of Missolonghi.

The Duke of Devonshire was about to leave England for Russia, (not in a steam boat, as stated by the arrival at Charleston,) but in the Gloucester ship of the line, of 74 guns. There is to be a rivalry in splendor between the English and French embassies, on this occasion.

The King has given £1000 for the relief of the suffering manufacturers of Macclesfield. The Bishop of Durham has left by his will £24,000 to public charities, of which £500 is left to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

United States Bank shares are at £22 15 (\$101 11) on the 25th of April.

Great distresses prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and a public meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London, to devise means of lessening it by subscriptions, &c. The following extracts will show the effects of this distress.

Blackburn, April 25.—It was my intention to have written you, last night, a description of the confusion which is now going on here, but to attempt a minuted description is impossible. You are aware that, in this neighborhood, we have a dense mass of population which are all in confusion; hunger it is true, will break through stone walls, and unless something be very speedily done to relieve starving community, I fear the consequence will be awful indeed; the weavers seem to gather strength, and, it appears, are more and more determined on the destruction of the power-loom manufacturers, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday, they destroyed the following mills—Syke's of Accrington, and Bury's at White Ash. After having "finished off" the above, they marched into the town, seven abreast, for about a mile long, (many of whom were women,) with pikes and staves, fire arms, hammers, axes, &c. and in the short space of forty minutes, destroyed about £4,000 worth of looms in B. Eccles and Co's Mill. During the latter proceeding a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took about 60 pikes from the insurgents, and a few prisoners; but I consider it highly prudent of Captain Bray, that he did not make a more formidable attack on this infuriated mob. Their next attack was on the Park Place Mill, but here the military was completely beaten off, Mr. Noble, the magistrate, and several other gentlemen knocked down and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (25th) an express arrived from Low Moor, ten miles distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-weaving concern of Messrs. Garnett and Horsfall. Two troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had merely time to bait their horses and refresh their men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A troop also, of riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the light of next day will, I fear, bring us tidings of bloody work from thence.

In the course of the day, we had expresses from Preston and Chorley, for the aid of the military on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will take some speedy and effectual measures to remedy the present existing evils. Extract of a letter 12 miles from Manchester.

I am just returned from Manchester—all quiet there, but a very bad market. "Blackburn has been tolerably quiet to day. The poor starving creatures have broken all the power-looms belonging to Messrs. W. H. Carrand Co. The rioters are busy, it is said, at Chorley and Preston, but I don't think there is any truth in the various reports. The poor creatures are injuring themselves the most. It is alarming to be here. We have had several expresses from various quarters, all wanting soldiers; in fact, all this part is in a most dreadful uproar, we cannot tell where this will end. They have commenced entering houses to seize the only language intelligible to the Turks, Russia and England will occupy immediately the above named provinces, and will afterwards invite the Porte to accede to these arrangements.

The Porte will appoint Ibrahim to the government of Janion or Larissa, and Mehemet Ali to the government of Damascus, with the charge of watching over the remains of the Wechabites. The Porte will enjoin upon this Pachat's band his French and Italian troops. Egypt will be divided between two new Pachas. If Mehemet dares to disobey, he will be abandoned by the Turks and Alhantus as Ali Pacha was.

This is one of the combinations by which it is endeavored to explain the possibility of a sincere and efficient agreement between England and Russia. The only thing certain is, that it would be very difficult to find any other solution to the great problem which occupies the attention of Europe. But Providence has proposed this problem. Who can say that it is the design of Providence that our statesmen should solve it in a pacific manner.

In case England and Russia cannot agree in executing in common this project, it is not to be feared that the first named power will take the first step alone—She has means all in readiness. An attack on Constantinople, perhaps even a vigorous note would be sufficient, and the thing once done, no one would have any interest in opposing it by tardy remonstrances.

P. S. It is said at this moment that the Duke of Wellington has taken the route at Stockholm and Gothenburgh.

the papers, the particulars of which may be found as follows:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN, (Prussia.) April 4. We are awaiting with the greatest impatience the return of the Duke of Wellington, who according to the latest letters from Petersburg, has thought it necessary to report in person to his government the results of his negotiations with the Russian Court. These results are thought to be of an extraordinary nature, and calculated to confirm all political conjectures. We dare not trust what a correspondent in Petersburg has communicated to us on this subject, but appearances indicate that the affairs of Turkey will be terminated by the two great preponderant powers without the intervention of any other.

Russia and England, it is said, have explained themselves frankly, and having compared their means of action in the Levant, they have admitted that, being absolute mistresses, the one on the land and the other on the sea, no one can prevent them from making any arrangement which is agreeable to both; as, on the other hand, no one is strong enough to stop them, if their contrary interests draw them into a contest. But as they both need, not peace in general, but peace between themselves it has been concluded that they must understand each other, and act in perfect concert with regard to Turkey. Any interference of other powers would only render any arrangement more difficult. Prussia has no direct interest, and will readily enter into the determination of Russia.

The Austrian policy is too closely identified with the preservation of Turkey to make it possible for that power to be admitted to any negotiation, which does not begin with the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The idea of taking possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and placing these provinces as a barrier between the Turks and Russians, is too hardy for Prince Metternich. It is a proposition to be made with the energy of a Frederic or a Joseph. Whoever shall receive these provinces, except from the pure and simple benevolence of his allies, will not be in a condition to draw from them any advantage. It would seem, moreover, that Russia is not disposed to renounce any of the adventures affered by her in the treaty of 1812, and those preceding—One of the things which has rendered the aristocratical conspiracy an object of popular aversion, is the general report that the conspiring party wished to give up certain number of provinces to the neighbouring nations, in order to make the administration more easy—These ideas are eminently unpopular in Russia; the nation is still under the intoxication of its greatness and its conquests. Thus Austria and its policy are out of the question, from the moment Russia and England understand each other, and have taken part together.

As to France,

LEXINGTON.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1826.

As the day of election approaches, the prospect of choosing men favourable to the settlement of the present political dissension in the state, brightens. The spirit of rancour which has marked the two contending parties for the last few years, has so sensibly diminished, as to be at present scarcely discernible; and but for the excitement cherished in some of our public prints with a view to keep up party spirit, would in a very short time no doubt entirely subside.

The more respectable part of the community, and especially those who are heads of numerous families, begin to be alarmed at the danger which seriously threatens the tranquillity of the state. The declarations of influential men, that nothing short of *prostrating* the party unfriendly to the late court of appeals, will satisfy them, has created this alarm; and believing the parties to be so equally divided, that if that determination is persisted in, there is no prospect that tranquillity can be possibly restored for years to come, many of them are therefore determined to advocate any plan of a compromise that does not violate principle rather than remain in the present situation. Our information from the different parts of the state is, that the people are more tranquil, than they have been for several years immediately preceding the election, which indicates at least a pause, which always precede a change.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. WICKLIFFE.

The friends of Mr. Wickliffe, and himself, are complaining loudly of the violent attack made on him by Gen. M'Calla at Athens on last Saturday. It will be recollectcd, that Mr. Wickliffe, by a general order issued by his staff officer, Mr. Smith, announced to the good people of Athens, his gracious intention of making a long talk to them on the 11th inst., in order to rectify the many errors which he feared were creeping into that place. This course was the less to have been expected of Mr. Wickliffe, inasmuch as he and his friends most violently abused Judge Barry and Mr. Bibb last year, for daring to address the people of this country, without being candidates—although the first was acting only in defence of his private character, most vitally slandered by Wickliffe and his myrmidons—and the other had been invited to do so by a large number of the citizens of the country. It is enough, said the assailants, that they are not candidates for the Legislature; they are not therefore entitled to occupy the stump during a canvass for the Legislature.

Now behold! Mr. Wickliffe himself, although assailed and uninvited, and although no candidate, comes forward by public advertisement and thrusts himself into the contest. I think therefore he is not to be protected by the usual rules of debate which govern candidates, but must be considered as an interloper in affairs where he has no just right to interfere—and if he was exposed before the friends whom he had pompously paraded from Clarke, Bourbon and Madison, to witness his triumph, it was the just reward of his presumption.

It is a good joke, that ROBERT WICKLIFFE! should complain of any language which could be used towards him. Let any person look over his speeches, circulars and handbills, which were poured out in unmixed bitterness last year against every conspicuous man opposed to him; let him see the repeated charges of *corruption*, *bribery*, *perjury*, *conspiracy*, which he continually makes against them, and then let him say, if any language can be too severe a retaliation for such billingsgate, such abuse. His whining is like a schoolboy who is continually playing mischievous pranks on his schoolmates, and being at length caught and punished, complains to his master of the violent usage of his assailant, which was but a mild retaliation for his previous tricks.

Read what he says in his speech, which was published last Monday in the Reporter, on the nomination of Henry O. Brown as circuit judge. It is filled with most disgraceful slander, vindictive abuse, violent charges of a criminal character, and a total disregard of decorum and truth. With this production sent from the Whig press, Gen. M'Calla arose to reply to Mr. Wickliffe, and I will not hesitate an instant in saying, that it carried his justification on its face. He quoted an extract also from Mr. Wickliffe's circular to his constituents last year, as follows:

"Tell me not that I use hard names; the times require that every man who has a tongue to speak should warn their countrymen that their liberty is gone—that the horrors of despotism follow upon the ruins of the constitution."

Mr. Wickliffe had used such hard names, that he thought an apology necessary. Gen. M'Calla appeared to think that it was a bad rule which would not work both ways; and he accordingly proceeded to give Mr. Wickliffe such names as his conduct deserved, and not such as his example justified. It is a fact, that he frequently exposed Mr. Wickliffe's falsehoods, and frequently called them by their true name; that he produced proof of his corruption, and exposed his base and secret designs, as contrasted with his public spirited professions; yet as Mr. Wickliffe did not resent them in such a manner as to intimate a denial of them, we have a right to conclude that the charges against him were too well supported. I think, as well as I could gather from those who were present, that he pursued a course like the following: He promised to give a slight sketch of Mr. Wickliffe's public career, as a professional man and as a politician. He claimed the right to examine into the qualifications of a man who presumed to seize the helm in the present storm, which threatened shipwreck to the vessel of state.

1st. What were his services during the war? When the howlings of the savages were heard on the western frontier, and the thunder of British artillery re-echoed from our Atlantic border, where was the pilot then? But he forebore to speak of his dastardly conduct on that occasion, which was so well known to all present.

2d. In 1814 or '15, when the stoppage of specie payments was in discussion, by the bank of Kentucky, he publicly advocated that measure, and the issuing of *more paper*, to relieve the pressure on the public. At that time he owned a large amount of stock in that bank, and his proposed *public relief* measure, was well calculated to afford a private relief of a few thousand dollars to his own pocket.

3d. He advocated and supported every replevin and endorsement law which had been made for the aid of the aforesaid bank, particularly the one of 12 months which Judge Mills brought into the Legislature.

4th. He opposed the Commonwealth bank because it was intended to supplant his own dear bank. He even required a writ of *quo warranto* against it, and predicted that all such institutions which were mere rags, would end in total destruction to its holders, and to the public. The year before that he had issued a handbill, to which he attached the project in the bud, and urged the people to adopt his plan which was as follows:

"My plan is, to remove the mother bank of Kentucky from Frankfort; to increase its capital from three to four millions of dollars, the balance of one million of dollars to be subscribed by the state; establish two mother banks after the plan of the State

of Virginia, with a capital of two millions each, one to be placed at Louisville, the other at Lexington; to attach the present branches South of the Kentucky river to the bank of Louisville, and the branches North of the Kentucky river to that at Lexington. The stock to be subscribed to be raised by a sale of the land West of the Tennessee river, and the Green river debt, both of which, with the faith of the state, to be pledged for the ultimate payment of the notes of the bank. This will enable the bank of Kentucky before the execution law goes into effect, to issue a million in notes, which, with the crops on land, it is to be hoped, will restore the medium, and prevent the sacrifice of property. Should this plan be adopted, and the bank of the United States wish to withdraw her branches from this state, it will be in the power of the bank of Kentucky to assume her debts in this state, and thereby prevent a depression of the medium from that quarter."

Extract from Mr. Wickliffe's handbill of 1820.

That is to say, it will be very convenient for a rotten bank, actually insolvent, to have a fresh and solvent partner to bolster its credit and fill its vaults, and assume all its debts. The real estate and credit of the state was to be pledged to pay the notes of Wickliffe's bank, which was incapable of paying them. The stock of the bank, of which it is believed he owned about \$20,000 worth, would not then have sunk to \$40 a share, but would have risen to \$100 per share, to the comfortable profit of this *honest, disinterested and public spirited* patriot, about \$12,000.

If the union between the funds of the state and the funds of the bank would have been sufficient to relieve the wants of the public, would they not be sufficient to effect the same object if applied thro' different channels? Why not let the funds of the state be used through a state bank, and the funds of the corporation through the old bank? But then Mr. Wickliffe would not have made the \$12,000, and that determined his course.

5th. Another instance of Mr. Wickliffe's *disinterested* political acts is to be found in his famous road bill, which I was a little astonished to hear was not mentioned on Saturday last. He there proposes to tax the county of Fayette to make a road from Lexington to the Kentucky river, which road was to run by one of his farms, and which is now his residence. Yet Mr. Wickliffe says "the public good is his polar star."

6th. Gen. M'Calla assailed him on the conduct he has pursued in relation to the Occupying Claimant laws, in which he proved, that Wickliffe had received a contingent fee from Green in the celebrated case of Green vs. Biddle, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for which Wickliffe had bound himself to prosecute said claim in that court. It is well known that that case decided the question in Kentucky, and has been the means of turning out of doors, hundreds of distressed families. In the unholy league, the old Court of Appeals holds a conspicuous place.

7th. The repeal of the law for the punishment of murder was charged upon him as an act which to say the least was but little calculated to raise his character as a lawyer and a legislator, if nothing suspicious were attached to it. Mr. Wickliffe asked leave of the House of Representatives in 1824 to bring in "a bill to amend and explain the penal law." Leave was granted, a committee of which he was chairman was appointed, the bill reported, and after a strong opposition from Mr. Rowan and others, it was at last by Wickliffe's importunity carried into a law. The 3d section of that act repels the 1st section of the act of 1802 in relation to the penal laws, and that 1st section thus repealed contained the only provision in our law punishing murder. Beauchamp has been convicted by a construction of the Judge, and not by plain law. What was Mr. Wickliffe's motive, or whether he had any at all, it was disgraceful to him as a man or as a legislator.

8th. Mr. Wickliffe was and is the security of Mr. Davidson the Treasurer of the State. Davidson without doubt at Wickliffe's instigation refused to obey the rule of court which directed him to pay the judges salaries of the new court. He appeared as counsel for the Treasurer, and no doubt wrote the reply of the Treasurer to the rule of court. Its abusive character sufficiently indicates its author.

9th. He appeared as volunteer counsel before the old court to resist the supersedesas which Mr. Pope was chairman, and he will not hesitate an instant in saying, that it carried his justification on its face. He quoted an extract also from Mr. Wickliffe's circular to his constituents last year, as follows:

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

EXECUTION OF IADEL.
Poet yet one moment 'till I see
The hollow grave that's made for me;
And view the anxious waiting crowd,
That gaze upon my trembling shroud.
My time is short, look—ever 'tis one
This cord is cut, and I am gone
To lie beneath the verdant sod,
Where oft my feet have lightly trod.

My spirit starts in wild despair,
At that tremendous word—prepare
To die—the fatal hour has come,
Which summons reckless misery home—
Standing upon the closing brink
Of time, how mortal spirits shrink!—
Methinks already the frontier of eternity!

Once had I hope that I should be
A pardoned son of liberty—
But fearful Justice hears me down,
And gout affrighted feels the frown.
The hour has come—why reason here,
As though my respite were an year;
Or time would linger on his way,
To gild the darkly closing day?

I say no more—discharge your trust,—
And give my body to the dust—
There this corrodig grief shall die,
And haggard misery forges lie,
I yield up all—now hide my sight
From you bright page of azure light,
Then struggling nature's pause—shall tell
How dies the wretched Iadel.

SYLVANUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THINGS I NEVER SAW.
I never saw a man of wealth
Who did not wish for more;
I never saw a man in health,
Who, sickness, need deplore.
I never saw a christian,
Communing with a Turk;
I never saw a lazy man
That hurt himself at work.

I never saw a man of sense,
Who thought himself too wise;
I never saw republicans
That modest worth despised.
I never saw a man of worth
Affected airs put on;
I never saw a man in the earth
Where S— 'tis said is gone.

I never knew a government
More free than this of ours;
I've seen but one hard struggle, meant
To rob us of our powers.
I have seen that struggle o'er
But democratic sway;
(The) enemies may rant and roar,
I hope will win the day.

I never saw a woman,
Whose tongue I thought was tied;
I never saw a maiden
Who would not be a bride;
I never saw a coquette
Deserving of esteem;
I never saw the fair one fret
Who did more lovely seem.

I never saw a haughty churl
Whose friendship I desired;
I never saw a fling girl
Whose conduct I admired.
I never saw good reason,
For means to wear false curls;
I never saw a wealthy man,
Disliked by all the girls.

I never saw an "Angel pine"
Located here on earth;
I've seen no maid of beauty, sure
Who'd not know its worth.
I never saw a perfect man,
Or woman of perfection;
I never saw the maid who can
Boast a "snow white complexion."

I never saw a miser,
Who did not love his gold;
I never saw one wiser
Than Solomon of old.
I never saw a "ladies toy"
Regardless of his looks;
I never saw a girl or boy,
Too fond of reading books.

I never saw cold Winter
Within the torrid zone;
I never saw a printer
Who had no need to do;
I never saw a climber
Above the reach of sight;
I never saw a rramer
Who did not nonsens w. it.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. T. on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, GRAPES, CLOTHES, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6 1825—14-1f

The Celebrated Maryland Pony,

LITTLE TOM,

STANDS this day at Mr. GEORGE ST. on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th Decr. next or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents, to ensure mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August.

TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.

G & A. DUNLAP.

April 14 1825—15 f.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against dealing for or taking an assignee on a note given by me for the payment of a note for five hundred and nine dollars to a cob house as I am determined not to pay said note. I do not recollect the date of the note or when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by me to said house.

GEORGE MASON.

June 1st 1825—23-3f

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a house of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFF, Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

The Eagle at Mayville, the Mountsberg Whig, the Flemingsburg Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger, Russellville, Western Citizen, Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1825—16-6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the *Olympian Springs*, so well known as a favourite Watering Place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT,

For visitors during the Watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, & to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied.

TOOS. I. GARRETT.

Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season:
For a Lady or Gentleman per week, \$4 00
Children, do, 2 00
Servant, do, 2 00
Horse, do, 2 00
Man and horse where they do not remain
one week, per day 1 25

Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.

Mr. W. M. CLAY will have PRACTISING BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs

P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least

T. I. GARRETT.

April 25—17-3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.



Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO,—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD, INDIGO,
COFFEE, PEPPER, STARCH,
SUGAR, ALSPICE, CHEESE,
CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CINNAMON,
RAISINS, SOAP, CANDLES,
FIGS, SALTS,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,
TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,
London Madeira, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine,
Cherry Bouche, two kinds,
French Brandy,

RUM, Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do,
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-1f.

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-1f.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. T. on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, GRAPES, CLOTHES, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

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WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6 1825—14-1f

The Celebrated Maryland Pony,

LITTLE TOM,

STANDS this day at Mr. GEORGE ST. on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th Decr. next or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents, to ensure mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August.

TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.

GEORGE MASON.

June 1st 1825—23-3f

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against dealing for or taking an assignee on a note given by me for the payment of a note for five hundred and nine dollars to a cob house as I am determined not to pay said note. I do not recollect the date of the note or when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by me to said house.

GEORGE MASON.

June 1st 1825—23-3f

Brach of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11th day of August next, by virtue of two Mortgages executed by Elisha Allen, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the Mortgaged property, being a lot and a Brick building thereon situated near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$128 with interest from the 22d of October 1824 and \$58 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost & expenses. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, by virtue of three Mortgages executed by Levea Young, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 (all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the Mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U, binding on high and low streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sum (to wit) \$850 with interest from the 5th of June 1824, \$228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$149 with interest from the 29th of Jan. 1825 together with cost & expenses. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

24—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, by virtue of three Mortgages executed by Levea Young, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 (all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the Mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U, binding on high and low streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sum (to wit) \$850 with interest from the 5th of June 1824, \$228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$149 with interest from the 29th of Jan. 1825 together with cost & expenses. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.

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By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

24—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 27th of April and 28th of July 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bowman to the mortgaged property for the amount due to him by said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerks Office. The sum required to be made by the sale is \$290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost & expenses.